

SD EX 125: M 562/15

MESSAGE  
OF  
Retiring-Governor  
Frank M. Byrne  
TO THE  
FIFTEENTH  
LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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# MESSAGE

OF

## Retiring-Governor Frank M. Byrne

TO THE

### Fifteenth Legislative Session

State of South Dakota

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1917

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# Retiring-Governor's Message

To the Members of the Fifteenth Legislature of the State of South Dakota:

The Constitution provides that the Governor "shall at the commencement of each session, communicate to the legislature by message information of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient." It may be questioned if this command does not apply exclusively to him who is to be Governor during the term of the legislature in question—exclusively to the in-coming, and not at all to the out-going Governor. Personally, I am inclined to this view and to think that at the present moment this mandate of the Constitution goes especially to my successor, to him who is to be Chief Executive during the life of this legislature, rather than to me.

However, following established custom, I venture to address you now at the close of my second term, after four years in the Executive office, to offer suggestion and information on the condition of the state, and to recommend some measures which my experience leads me to believe to be wise and desirable, as well as expedient.

The state is in good financial condition. Revenue warrants to the amount of \$300,000 are outstanding. There is no other indebtedness of any kind. These revenue warrants draw the low rate of 3.46 per cent interest. More than \$450,000 has been advanced from the General Fund to the Capitol Building Fund to complete payment for the Capitol Building and improvement of the grounds, pending the sale of the Capitol Building Lands donated to the state to provide funds for building the Capitol. When, from time to time, these lands are sold, the proceeds will be used to reimburse the General Fund so that this advance is in reality an investment secured by the unsold Capitol Lands. If the Capitol **Building Lands were** now sold this money advanced would, of course, be returned to the General Fund and

would take up the outstanding revenue warrants and leave a balance of more than \$150,000.

Each of the four years last past the state tax levy has been one mill on the dollar, making the total state tax one dollar on a thousand dollars of valuation. Our total tax collections for state purposes amount approximately to two dollars per capita. Measured either by the rate of levy or the total amount of money collected, our state tax is low. The money collected for the support of the state government and its various activities is being economically and efficiently expended.

Appropriation of money for the different offices, departments, and institutions of the state is amongst your more important duties. The utmost care should be exercised, to the end that economy be observed and efficiency secured in the expenditure of the public money. The various educational, charitable, and other institutions and departments of the state should be supported in such generous and intelligent fashion as to enable them to do their allotted work effectively, and to serve the people of the state efficiently. At the same time, no money should be appropriated except such as is actually required to meet a real public need.

The people want economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of public funds, but they do not complain of reasonable, or even liberal expenditures for proper purposes. They want the departments and institutions of the state so maintained that each may have the strength and vitality to render efficient public service. They will complain only if their money is used carelessly, for personal advantage and not for the common good, or for that: which is not immediately pressing but can well wait a more opportune time.

## **INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

### **The Budget System**

There has recently grown up throughout the country a general movement for more orderly, systematic and businesslike methods in appropriating public money. This movement is crystallizing into a demand for a so-called Budget System. The term "budget," as ordinarily used, is subject to a wide variety of definitions, and a wide variety of plans, ideas and systems are included by different people under that term, depending on



the viewpoint or understanding of the individual using it. However, it may be assumed that it is always held to mean a fiscal plan or system, and perhaps it may also be assumed to always include a detailed, itemized exhibit of actual or proposed income and expenditure. Many people speaking of a state budget, have reference only to a comprehensive exhibit of the fiscal affairs of the state, including a detailed statement of estimated revenue and proposed expenditures, sometimes including a report of actual income and expenditure for some number of past years; others have in mind this with the addition of a positive, specific recommendation of amounts to be appropriated; again, others have in mind only specific recommendation for appropriations, and have no thought of an exhibit of income or outgo. Then again, among those who favor specific recommendation for definite amounts to be appropriated, there is conspicuous lack of agreement. Some would place this responsibility on the Governor, others on a committee of the legislature, others on a special budget board or commission, and yet others on some of the various state officers.

For myself, I believe the responsibility for preparing and recommending a financial budget for the support of the state government and its various institutions, departments and activities, should rest on the Executive, and that he should be required to prepare and submit to the legislature such a budget, to be based on the experience of the past, the known and estimated revenue income, and the present and future needs of the different departments and institutions of the state, and that he be held strictly accountable for the working of his fiscal plan so submitted. To make such a budget system permanently effective, it should have constitutional authority. A statutory provision would be workable, but it would lack the element of permanency, as it would be subject to change by each succeeding legislature.

We should have provision for such systematic supervision of public expenditures as is implied in the term "budget." to the end that hap-hazard, hit and miss methods of making appropriations may be superseded by an orderly system based on accurate information. I urgently recommend that the proper steps be taken at this session to provide for such a budget sys-

tem, first by the enactment of a statute covering the subject, and next, by submitting to the people a proposed constitutional amendment with a view to making the provision permanent.

I have been requested by some members of the legislature, and by others outside of the legislature, to submit at this time definite and specific recommendations for each item of ex. penditure to be appropriated for. I have considered the request seriously and carefully, but have concluded that, in the absence of legal authority to indicate in advance the amount of appropriation for the different departments and activities of the state, I shall not presume so to do, but shall leave the initiative in this field with the legislature, where under our present system it lawfully belongs. However, I am submitting for your consideration an exhibit of past, and estimated future, income and expenditure that may be called a budget, but without positive recommendation as to the amount of the different items of appropriation.

### **Exhibit of Income and Expenditure and Requests for Appropriations**

I have had prepared an exhibit showing, on the one hand, the actual income of the state for the past two years, together with a carefully prepared estimate of the anticipated income for the coming two years, and, on the other hand, the amounts appropriated for, and the actual expenditures by, the various offices, departments and institutions during the past two years. and the amounts requested by the various boards and heads of departments for the coming two years. This exhibit, together with a brief explanation in regard to it, will be found at the close of this message.

First, the actual income for the past two years is given in detail, showing the sources of each item, with a carefully prepared detailed, itemized estimate of the anticipated income for the coming two years; next following is a detailed, itemized exhibit of the appropriations made by the last session of the legislature, setting out each item separately and specifically, and showing, also, the actual amounts expended from each of such appropriations. Finally, the amounts are given which have been requested by the various offices, boards and heads of departments and institutions for the coming two years, detailed

and itemized. This exhibit, or budget, will be found to be a valuable guide in preparing the appropriation bills. It places before the legislature, in readily available form, the past actual income and expenditure, and the future estimated income and proposed or requested appropriations; it is submitted only for your information and guidance. It was prepared largely by the Tax Commission, at my request. The figures relating to past income and expenditure are absolutely correct, and the estimates of the anticipated income for the future are based on the assessed valuation for 1916 and an assumed one mill levy for each of the next two years, and on the best information to be had regarding miscellaneous income. It will be noted that the total of the requested appropriations amounts to more than the estimated income. The amounts requested must be so reduced and adjusted as to bring the total within the estimate of the revenue unless, in your wise discretion, you should decide that the rate of levy should be increased to more than one mill.

### **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

The state educational institutions, are in a flourishing condition and each is serving its purpose well. There is largely increased attendance in all of them. I ask you to give careful attention to the recommendations of the executives as well as to those of the Board of Regents.

There should be a general upward revision in the salaries paid to teachers. In most cases the salaries are materially less than the average paid for similar services in other states and are too low to attract and hold the best talent. Some of our best professors and teachers remain in their present positions at a distinct financial loss to themselves, entirely out of loyalty to the state and the institutions they are serving. In my last message, in reference to this question, I said

"The laborer is worthy of his hire, and who more so than he or she to whom is entrusted the education and development of the children and youth of the land. Good executives and teachers are of more importance than good buildings and equipment, desirable as these latter are, and in making appropriations for the educational institutions, I recommend that you first provide for fair salaries

and save, if need be, on building and equipment." I repeat this now merely to emphasize it.

### **Common Schools**

The welfare of the common schools, particularly in the rural districts throughout the state, is of vital importance, and more people are directly interested in their efficiency than any other of our educational institutions for the reason that so many of our coming citizens are to get their only school advantages therein. It should ever be the purpose of the state to improve their condition and increase their efficiency. I commend to your careful consideration the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, wherein he deals with the management of the school system intelligently and well.

### **Agricultural Extension Education**

It will be your duty to make appropriation to continued agricultural extension education **in** cooperation with the Federal Government under the provisions of the so-called Smith Lever act. It **is** important that sufficient money be appropriated to meet the requirements of the Federal law so as to secure the benefits of the full amount available from the government. This is a very important educational field and should be brought to the highest state of efficiency.

### **Soil Survey**

**I** renew the recommendation made in my last message for a thorough survey and investigation of the soils of the state. We have at the College of Agriculture the nucleus of an organization to inaugurate and carry on such a survey at the minimum **of** expense, and which may be developed to the maximum of efficiency.

### **Educational Survey**

At the convention of the State Educational Association, held in Watertown, in November, there was adopted a resolution recommending a complete and thorough investigation and survey of our entire educational system, covering all the activities of the state in the educational field. It is pointed out that the people of the state now expend approximately \$7,000,000 for education **in** the various schools. Of course, far the greater

part of this is raised and expended by the different localities for the support of the common and high schools. It is obvious that an intelligent report of the actual conditions and apparent necessities of all of these schools would be very valuable, and I recommend that provision be made for such survey.

### **CHARTIABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS**

The report of the Board of Charities and Corrections and of the Women's Committee of Investigation will give you detailed information in regard to the different charitable and penal institutions. These institutions are generally well conducted, and up to the standard of average similar institutions elsewhere.

#### **Hospital for the Insane**

The Hospital for the Insane is a model institution of its kind. I commend Dr. Mead's report to your special consideration. You will find it worthy of careful study. His recommendations as to the needs of the institution can be absolutely relied on. Dr. Mead is here rendering a service to the state that cannot be over-estimated, and that is not likely to be fully appreciated until after he is gone. I again call attention to his repeated recommendation that a start be made in preparing the grounds for another institution, that we may be ready, in some measure at least, when it becomes imperative to have one.

#### **Home for Feeble Minded**

The Home and School for the Feeble Minded is well and efficiently managed and is doing a splendid work. The buildings are seriously overcrowded, and there is imperative need for more room. The foundation of a new building is constructed, and you will be called upon to appropriate money for the erection and completion of such building. In doing this you will only be meeting a very pressing need. Dr. Kutnewsky, the superintendent of the institution, is very competent and efficient, is well versed in its needs, and I commend to your careful consideration his report.

#### **School for the Deaf**

The School for the Deaf is doing its work well and efficiently, as it always has. Interesting information in regard

to it is contained in the report of the superintendent, of the Board of Charities and Corrections, and the Women's Committee of Investigation. I call special attention to, and endorse the recommendation for the purchase of additional land. It would be a great advantage to the school to have land for a small farm to furnish occupation to the boys for aa part of the time.

### **School for the Blind**

The School for the Blind, at Gary, is doing good work for the few who take advantage of its privileges. It is to be regretted that more of the blind of the state, and those of such defective vision as to make successful instruction in the public schools impractical, do not accept the opportunity offered by this school. Compulsory education of the blind should be provided for.

Provision should also be made for the care and development of blind babies, those too young to be eared for in our institution at Gary. Our School for the Blind has not facilities for caring for babies under school age. In a few cases, blind babies have been sent from the state to the International Sunshine Society of New York for care and instruction, but there is no law especially authorizing that this be done. I suggest the enactment of a law providing that blind babies or children under the age at which they can be properly cared for at our School for the Blind, may be sent to other properly conducted institutions where they may have the care and training so essential to their best development.

### **Training School**

Decided improvement has been made at., the Training School, especially in equipment and physical improvement of the institution, during the past four years. Buildings have been remodeled, improved and repaired, and some new farm buildings erected. From what information I get from the reports of the Board of Charities and Corrections and the Women's Committee of Investigation, and from personal observation, I am convinced that there is also improvement in the general work and morale. The institution is of great importance to the state, having charge of boys and girls in the formative period of development before permanent habits of life are

formed and at the age when there is possibility that much might be done for their guidance and development.

Ultimately the girls should be separated from the boys and eared for in another institution in a different locality. I hope this change may be made in the near future. The best results in discipline and reformation cannot be secured with boys and girls housed in buildings in close proximity, on the same campus, when in the nature of the circumstances they cannot be allowed to associate freely together. I regard this as one of the most important things to be accomplished at the Training School.

### **Tuberculosis Sanitarium**

The report of the superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the references thereto by the Board of Charities and Corrections and the Women's Committee of Investigation, indicate a successful and satisfactory administration of that institution. Sufficient appropriation should be made to provide fully for its present and future requirements. The superintendent is doing valuable and efficient work under rather discouraging circumstances because of limited funds. Intelligent and effective use has been made of such money as has been appropriated, and altogether, the management is entitled to the commendation and gratitude of the people of the state.

### **Penitentiary**

In my inaugural address four years ago, and again in my inaugural message two years later, I recommended some important and fundamental changes in the management of the penitentiary. Material advance and improvement has been made, but not so extensive as I had hoped for. I recommended throwing out the shirt factory and the abandonment of that form of prison labor, and the purchase and equipment of a farm or farms on which a considerable number of the inmates could be employed, at least as many as would be released by abandonment of the shirt factory. In response to my recommendation the legislature passed an act providing for purchasing a farm and appropriating money therefore, with the view of providing farm work for the men in lieu of the shirt factory. The shirt factory is gone, and with it went all sem-

blance of contract prison labor from this fair state. This is a great advance; thereby a great wrong is righted. For so much I am thankful. But I confess to some disappointment with what has been accomplished in the establishment of a farm. A small tract of high priced land close to the penitentiary was purchased and equipped with buildings and other improvements, but the farm is not of such size, nor the operations extensive enough, to be of any considerable value, even as an experiment, and surely does not rise to the dignity of a real prison farm designed to furnish this class of employment for any considerable number of the inmates, with a view to either reforming them and restoring them to a place in the social order as useful citizens, or making a serious test of the value of such employment. The farm furnishes employment for but a few men, I think less than a dozen at any time, and not regular employment the year round, on an average, to more than six or eight. A large tract of relatively cheap land should be purchased, and an extensive farm operated, including all branches of farming and live stock raising. I believe that from twenty to fifty per cent of the inmates might well be thus employed. The experience of Colorado and other states in the employment of prisoners in extensive farm operations and other outdoor employment, such as road building, conclusively demonstrates its success. If any one doubts this, I commend to him a reading of the reports of such employment in those states where intelligent, altruistic, forward-looking methods of handling prisoners are in operation, and where real effort is being made to train them in the ways of honor, dependability and faithfulness, and show and convince them that there is an open way back to usefulness and success.

We cannot too often be reminded that all, or even the greater part of our prison population, are not of criminal type or tendency, or, at any rate, were not prior to their prison experience; that a large proportion are very young, in fact immature men or mere boys; that a majority are incarcerated for minor infractions of the laws, and that, in regard to a large proportion, there is nothing in either their record or de. meanor to indicate confirmed criminal thought or habit. The mere fact that one is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment



is not in itself evidence of criminal instinct or habit, nor an indication that such an one has not within him the material for a valuable member of society.

The practice of indiscriminately caging all inmates in narrow prison cells, with locked iron doors and but a small iron grating to admit air and light is itself a crime. a greater crime, indeed, in most cases, than is the prisoner himself charged with. Under such treatment is it strange that a prison sentence nearly always starts or confirms the prisoner in a career of crime? Need we wonder that, by the initiated, prisons are looked upon as schools of crime, or that men, after the demoralizing effect of one prison term, find it difficult or impossible to get on in the world and so often fall into habits of criminality? The truth is that common prison treatment has no tendency to build up character, to encourage men in honest effort, to give them a sense of honor and responsibility or to point the way to a better life. In the case of the majority of the prisoners there is not the slightest need or justification for the use, of cells at all. Surely it should be the first aim of the state to redeem and regenerate these unfortunate men, to strengthen their characters, to develop a sense of honor and responsibility and to nurture in them hope and ambition, and confidence in their own capacity to live honestly. The indiscriminate use of narrow locked iron• cells, and the usual prison methods are not compatible with this high aim.

I recommend radical change in management of our penitentiary. The building should be reconstructed and most of the cells removed. Employment on state farms should ultimately be provided for from twenty to fifty per cent of the prison population. With the growing interest in good roads, employment may be found for some in state road work. For those employed in the twine plant, or otherwise in and about the penitentiary proper, the interior, of at least part of the building, might be remodeled by removing the cells, or, better. they might be housed in a new building constructed at moderate cost, in the form of barracks, where they might be given some initiative in, and responsibility for, fitting themselves into their surroundings, and have some opportunity to demonstrate such dependability, responsiveness and sense of honor as they may

develop. It would result in substantial saving in maintenance and should invite attention even from the standpoint of economy. I make this recommendation earnestly, after the most thoughtful and prayerful consideration. There is no reason for adhering to the present archaic, dark-age system, only the reasonless fear and dislike of advancement and change. Why not take counsel of courage rather than fear. Why be bound by obsolete tradition when the better way is at hand? Why hesitate or fear to do right?

### **Soldiers' Home**

Under the able and tactful supervision of Colonel Orr, the affairs of the Soldiers' Home are in good condition. The veterans are comfortably housed and well cared for. The Board of Managers, as well as Colonel Orr and his staff, are entitled to the gratitude of the residents of the home and the people of the state for their devoted service and efficient management.

Practically the only contention in the Home under the present administration has been in connection with the admission of wives and widows of soldiers and their relation to the Home and its discipline when admitted. The Board repeats its request of two years ago, that they either be given definite authority to use their discretion in refusing admission to or excluding women or that provision be made for additional room required by their presence in increasing numbers. This request is entirely reasonable.

The Board also recommends such amendment of the law as will give to it unquestioned authority to maintain discipline and order in the Home and to enforce their rules for maintaining discipline by suspension of members if necessary. In this recommendation I join.

### **Soldiers' Monument**

Chapter 41 of the Session Laws of 1915, by amendment to Chapter 268 of the Laws of 1913, grants permission for the erection on the Capitol Grounds of a monument or memorial arch to commemorate the soldiers of the Civil War, authorizes the Capitol Commission to select the site and approve the plans for such monument or memorial arch, and tentatively appropriates \$1,000 in aid of that project; such tentative ap-

appropriation being conditioned on there being at least \$5,000 additional provided from private sources before any part of said appropriation becomes available. The anticipation was that the required amount, additional to the \$1,000 appropriated, would be raised by the Grand Army of the Republic and kindred and allied organizations. For nearly three years now, the Grand Army has had a standing committee of their members to promote this enterprise and to attempt to raise the funds to meet the requirements of the appropriation. A small sum has been raised. Personally, I approve the plan of erecting such a monument on the Capitol Grounds. However, the state should pay the entire cost. To us, of a later generation, it should seem a, humiliating spectacle to see old soldiers trying to raise money, by public subscription and other devices, to erect a memorial to commemorate the deeds of the truly Grand Army of which they were once a part, and are now a remnant. It is estimated that eight or ten thousand dollars would be required for such a memorial as is contemplated. I recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

#### **ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION**

The creation of the Tax Commission is justified by its accomplishments. The public benefit of substituting intelligent, general supervision, in tax matters, for the rivalry and competition of scattered hundreds of taxing officials, each at first, simply trying to protect his immediate constituents from discrimination, but inevitably ending in seeking local advantage for them, where there is no controlling supervisory authority, is now unquestioned, and the supervision of the Tax Commission has resulted in vast improvement in the application of the laws for assessment and taxation. Not that complete reformation in taxation is yet accomplished, nor will the claim be here advanced that assessments are now perfect or that taxes are levied with absolute fairness to all. It is, however, agreed by all unbiased observers that there is decided improvement; that the results of recent assessments are more just and equitable than heretofore. Some property that formerly regularly escaped taxation is now on the tax list and contributing reasonably to the support of the government; some property that formerly was flagrantly undervalued is now assessed equitably

some property that formerly bore more than its fair share of the tax burden is now relieved, in some measure at least ; and some persons whose names were not formerly familiar on the tax lists are now contributing at least a portion of their fair share of the public expense. That so much has been accomplished cannot truthfully be denied. More than this is not claimed.

But we cannot work out an equitable system of taxation under our present constitutional provision that "taxes shall be uniform on all property" regardless of its character **or** what it is used for. This provision is a positive bar to a uniformly fair and equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation. In my former message I said

" \* \* \* some classes of property should not be taxed on the same basis as others, depending on the character and use of the particular class. Land, which was not created by and does not exist because of the labor of any of us, and the value of which is increased \* \* \* by virtue of improvement resulting from the, labor and enterprise of the entire community, might wisely be taxed on a different basis than some other classes of property, the creation and use of which may be a special benefit and service to the community, adding \* \* \* to the value of all property and especially to that of unused land near by. The right to use and enjoy the benefits of some classes of property is a special privilege received from the community. The creation and use of other classes of property is a special service rendered to the community. Why then should each necessarily be required to contribute in exactly the same ratio to the support of the community? A person should not be penalized, by extreme tax exactions, for improving his town or neighborhood, adding, by his thrift and industry, to the value of all surrounding property and especially increasing the value of unsightly, unoccupied ground in the vicinity. The farmer should not be penalized because by intelligent industry and thrift he improves, beautifies and makes habitable and attractive the acres he holds, thereby rendering a real service to the community, and adding directly

and definitely to the value, of all surrounding 'property, and especially the near-by acres of the absentee owner, as well as to his own. \* \* \* we should not offer reward, in the way of tax immunity to him who gives nothing of value or advantage to the community, contributes no new wealth by labor or service, but only holds unused land for the increased value which the thrift and industry of the community will surely add to it as time goes on."

I quote this now only to restate it. Few, if any, of us want moneys and credits subject to the regular rate of taxation, state and local, the same as land and other property, yet that is exactly what the constitution now requires. In fact, there is no specific statement in the constitution that land, or pigs, or cows- shall be taxed, only the general provision that all property shall be taxed. Not so with moneys and credits. An entire section is devoted to this class, providing in the most positive and definite way that moneys, credits, notes, stocks, investments, etc., shall be taxed at full value. Yet we do not generally tax that property, but discriminate in favor of it against other personal property. Most of us do not want it taxed; yet we cling to the provision.

The failure of the proposed amendment to Article 11 of the constitution, designed to allow division, classification and exemption in some cases, is a cause of disappointment to those who have sought such reform in methods of assessment and taxation as would produce equity and justice. I am convinced that its failure was due to misunderstanding of its provisions, of what it really contained and proposed to do. The scope and purpose of the amendment was grossly misrepresented in a campaign promoted and financed by special interests that profit by and secure immunity under our present archaic and inadequate system.

But some day this reform will come, this advanced step will be taken. Some day the enterprising, working, tax paying citizen, whose labor, thrift and industry builds up communities, towns and cities and develops the agencies of civilization, will see that it is not wise or just to continue tax methods which penalize thrift and industry and favor those who enjoy special public privileges. Some day the operating, producing,

working farmer will come to see that it is not in his interest, as it is not in the interest of equity and justice, that we continue the practice of sending assessors out to hunt down and tax every item of property and everything of value which his enterprise and intelligent industry have produced, while favoring the holder of unimproved land, who does nothing to improve the community, adds no new wealth, contributes nothing of value, but only absorbs to himself the increased price, that the labor of others adds to his holdings. Some day the land speculator will not be favored at the expense of the producing farmer, as is now the case.

Strange as it may appear, some of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment now vehemently oppose the enforcement of the present law as it is. They advocate retaining the constitutional provision that; definitely and specifically requires that moneys, credits, notes, bills, stocks and investments of all kinds be taxed at full state and local rates of levy, but contend that the provision should not be enforced but ignored and trampled on. In my last message in reference to this matter I said

"In the face of practically universal experience why should we go on solemnly pretending to assess and tax all property alike? Why should we tenaciously cling to constitutional and statutory provisions that we know are unenforceable, requiring state and county officers to solemnly swear to enforce them when experience shows they cannot? Should we not seek a remedy? Is there a remedy that will furnish relief, and if so, what is it? The opinion seems to prevail in some quarters that the remedy is to retain and keep the present provision but ignore and disregard it; continue to solemnly swear to obey and enforce it, without making even an attempt at enforcement or a pretense of obedience. I totally disagree with such a view. An honest and conscientious official having sworn to obey and enforce the constitution and laws will make every effort so to do."

I quote this now merely to reaffirm it. An honest man who takes a solemn oath to enforce the law will not willingly connive at its violation. However, there are hopeful signs

that the people are becoming educated to the real facts of the case. They are learning, on the one hand, the actual requirements of the present constitutional provision, and, on the other, the real purpose and effect of the proposed change. The decision of the supreme court, handed down since election, confirming, the judgment of a trial court against a defendant for refusing or neglecting to list for taxation his money in the bank, has brought to the minds of many a fuller realization of what the present constitutional provision really is. From comments in the press and general expressions elsewhere since the election, I am convinced that at the present time the amendment would carry by a large majority. I recommend that a similar amendment be enacted and again submitted to the people to be voted on at the next election.

### **BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS**

Transportation charges are, under any circumstances, a heavy tax upon the public. While we concede to the carriers the right to make such charges as will pay operating expenses and maintain their roads and equipment and return a proper profit on the value of the property devoted to the public service, we have a right to demand that such charges be fair and reasonable and not excessive. The agency the state has provided to protect the public in this field is the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The railroad companies are continually filing new tariffs and classifications which would effect advances in rates, and which require not only constant watchfulness, but skill and accurate information, to prevent excessive rates being established indirectly through these new tariffs and changed classifications. To perform its duties effectively the Board must be equipped with the facilities to investigate and learn the facts, to know what rate is reasonable and what rate to resist as excessive.

In the Western Advance Rate case of 1915, the railway companies sought to establish on interstate traffic into and out of this state a large number of advances on different commodities. The Board, on behalf of the shippers, producers and consumers of the state, defeated these advances and thereby saved to the people of the state more than four hundred thousand dollars annually.

At the present time the express companies and the Board are in litigation over the express rates, as the result of a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case now is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal from the decision of our State Supreme Court per-'manently enjoining the proposed advance, which advance would have increased the present rates over sixty-eight per cent.

In a recent decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission in what is called the Missouri River-Nebraska cases, a new schedule of rates was adopted by the federal board which has the effect of advancing all rates on about seventy-five per cent of the freight traffic and reducing the rates on the longer hauls, on which a very small amount of freight moves. It is said that the freight rates have been advanced on all traffic that actually moves and reduced on all freight that does not move in this state. The carriers not only are trying to put these rates into effect on our state traffic, but it seems they propose that they shall go into effect on interstate traffic as well. If they are put into effect the increase will amount to from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent on traffic in this state, and more if permitted to go into effect on interstate traffic.

The Board has a number of cases pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Recently, in one week, it tried twenty-seven such cases. The increased volume of work coming before this board, the necessity for careful and painstaking preparation of state cases, as well as the cases in which it appears before the Interstate Commerce Commission, requires the use of much technical, detailed labor, and appropriation for its support should be such as to keep it equipped for its work.

### **Transportation Rates**

In my last message I called attention to the obvious fact that the railroads and allied interests had entered upon and were carrying out a carefully organized and skillfully conducted campaign to secure an extensive increase in rates, and at the same time to discredit the whole system of regulation and control by governmental agencies. Evidence accumulates that this campaign is going on with unabated vigor, and one



of its especial aims is to break down and discredit regulation by state commissions by playing interstate rates against state rates, seeking to annul and bring to naught the work of state commissions, on the plea that rates established by these commissions conflict with interstate rates. The carriers now seen to be inaugurating a move to increase our local state rates through the agencies of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the claim that such rates are out of harmony and in conflict with established interstate rates. I also alluded to the constant increase in the net earnings and profits of the railroads, as shown by analysis of their own reports, which reports show that the total net earnings, the net earning per mile of line, the amount carried to surplus, and the amounts used for betterments and improvements and maintenance, are constantly increasing from year to year. The reports since then show continuing increase in earnings and profits. I refer here only to what is shown by the reports issued by the companies themselves.

Some surprising advances in interstate rates have been permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the past few years. A notable instance is the so-called five per cent increase in what is known as official classification territory, north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, finally decided in December, 1914. In this case, after an exhaustive investigation extending over many months, the proposed increase was first denied, and a few days later, on petition for rehearing, the case was reopened. Then, though no material additional evidence in justification of the proposed increase was advanced, and none at all tending to establish the reasonableness of the new rates, substantially every increase asked for was granted.

I do not assume to criticise these decisions granting increases in interstate rates, but in view of all the facts and circumstances, I cannot avoid a feeling of wonder that they should be allowed in many of the cases.

In the very nature of the circumstances, there is no competition in transportation charges. Railroad rates are a public tax from which there is no escape. The public, however, has a right to insist that such tax shall be fair and reasonable, and to protection against unfair and unreasonable exactions. The

only protection is that afforded by the regulating agencies of the federal and state governments. That regulation should be effective in the interests of the public. The people must be protected from extortionate rates and against corporation abuses, or they will seek other means of redress. If regulation by federal and state governmental agencies ultimately fails to furnish this necessary protection, the people will demand government ownership and operation of transportation facilities. The idea that private interests practically shall have a free hand in levying toll on the public, without effective limitation or correction, and license to manage the commercial highways of the country for personal advantage and profit, regardless of the public weal, is intolerable, and will not be accepted as a permanent policy by the people of this country.

### **Grain Grading and Marketing**

Congress recently passed a law providing for federal supervision of grain grading and inspection, known as the "United States Grain Standards Act," which law is to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. It provides for grading by licensed inspectors and for cooperation between the federal and state departments. I suggest that you take up this matter carefully with view to supplying such legislation as may seem necessary or desirable. Grain grading is very important to this state, where so many of us are grain producers. Beyond question, much injustice is done to, and much less suffered by, our people through manipulation of grain grades and manipulation of prices thereby. The establishment of a properly organized state grain inspection department may be advisable, particularly in view of the provision for cooperation with the federal department.

I suggest, also, the consideration of a provision for a bureau or Commissioner of Marketing and Rural Organization, to act independently, as well as in conjunction with the federal Bureau of Markets. The Commissioner of Immigration and his department might be utilized for this purpose if that is thought preferable to creating a new office or department.

### **THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

The Attorney General in his report makes valuable recommendations. I call your attention especially to his observa-

tions on the question of law enforcement. There is a lamentable weakness in our system in regard to the effective enforcement of law. The constitution clearly contemplates that the Governor shall have general executive authority to secure the enforcement and execution of the laws. He should be clothed with the definite authority that the constitution contemplates. Other important recommendations in his report war-ant careful consideration. I would make special reference t-i his suggested amendment of various specifically named statutes. The work in the Attorney General's office is increasing from year to year and the interests entrusted to that office and which we depend upon it to guard are of vital importance. and it should receive support commensurate with that importance.

### **PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC**

The adoption at the late election of the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the state imposes upon you the duty of enacting a law to give force and effect to that constitutional provision. The enactment of an effective law, one that will actually put in force the constitutional mandate, is a matter of vital importance. After an exhaustive campaign, in which the pros and cons were fully discussed, and in which a particularly strong presentation was made of the arguments against prohibition, the people by a substantial majority and on a full vote, solemnly decided to put this prohibitory provision in the constitution and make it a substantive part of the fundamental law of the state. Good faith now requires the enactment of such a statute or statutes as will put it in actual operation. Care should be taken that the law be such that it can be effectively enforced in all parts of the state. To make certain of this, authority for its enforcement should be vested in corner state agency, either primarily, or upon a showing• that in any locality the law is not enforced by the local authorities.

In this connection I urgently recommend that better provision• be made for the enforcement of all laws. In his report the Attorney General graphically points out our lack of effective means for law enforcement, and correctly says that in most cases "the theory of our statutes seems to be that the people will spontaneously enforce their own \* \* \* laws."

### **Strengthening the Executive**

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state. As he should be in fact, in the public mind he is the responsible head of the entire state government'. The constitution requires that he "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed," and the statute says that he "shall see that the laws of the state are faithfully and impartially executed." The people generally understand these requirements laid upon the governor by the constitution and laws, and complaints are constantly coming to him of law violations, and demands made that he see that the law is executed and enforced. What the people do not seem to know is that, notwithstanding the commands of the constitution and statute, the Governor has no effective means of enforcing the law. He is not given control of the machinery that would make his authority effective. He is given no adequate control or authority over the state and county administrative officers, in whose hands the law enforcing machinery is placed. He should be given definite authority to control and direct such officers. To make his direction effective he should be clothed with power to suspend, and, for sufficient and definitely stated cause, such as gross incompetence, or persistent neglect or refusal to perform duty, to remove certain law enforcing officials. The people want responsible government. They do not want invisible government, by agencies which are beyond their reach. If there be failure or neglect of duty, incompetence or delinquency, malfeasance or misfeasance, they want to know who is at fault and where to place the responsibility. Responsibility for failure or wrong-doing cannot be accurately placed unless the officer to be held responsible is clothed with sufficient authority to enable him to effectively perform his duty. The way to secure responsible and responsive government is to give the executive proper authority to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the laws, and then to hold him strictly responsible for the results, and promptly call him to account for failure.

### **BANK GUARANTY LAW**

I feel a pride, that I trust may be looked upon as pardonable, in the success of the bank guaranty law. For seven or

eight years, in cooperation with others, and especially with him who now succeeds me as Governor, I urged the adoption of this measure for the protection of depositors in state banks. The law has been in force nearly two years, and is meeting the full approval of the public and, so far as I am able to learn, of the banks concerned. The provision giving the Banking Department and the Guaranty Fund Commission extensive authority in regulating banks and in admitting them under the guaranty system, is a very wise one, as, by intelligent supervision and discrimination in this regard, bank failures can largely be eliminated. The plan of leaving in the care of each bank its contribution to the guaranty fund until such time as any portion of it may be needed, while at the same time providing for its accumulation and amply protecting and safeguarding it, is especially fortunate, as it leaves each bank in full possession and control of its own funds, including its contribution to the guaranty fund, until, and if, any portion of such contribution is needed to make good a guaranty.

One bank has been closed since the law went into effect, and the depositors paid under its provisions. Five days after the doors were closed, the department was ready to pay all depositors, and paid them as fast as claims were presented and receipted for. There was no embarrassment to the depositors because of funds tied up in a closed bank, no panic in the community because of people being kept out of the use of their money, no inconvenience to the public because of the incident. This is the great service the bank guaranty law will render. The ultimate loss from failed banks, that is, the amounts never paid at all, through a long series of years, is relatively small in the aggregate; but it has often happened that inconvenience, serious loss, and even financial ruin has come to an individual because of his money being tied up in a defunct bank for a long and indefinite period of time. It is this kind of loss the guaranty of deposits can and will entirely obviate, and the value to the public of such service cannot be over-estimated. The law is working well. The guaranteed banks have adjusted their affairs to its provisions, the public is well satisfied with its operation, it is meeting every requirement and should not be changed or tampered with in any way at this time.

## **RURAL CREDITS**

The amendment to Section 1 of Article 13 of the constitution, approved at the late election, is designed to permit the state or any county or counties thereof, to establish and maintain a system of rural credits. To make, this effective, it will be necessary for you to enact a suitable law. This amendment to the constitution, together with the enactment by Congress of the "Federal Farm Loan Act" gives the question of rural credits a position of commanding interest at this time. It should receive the attention that its importance suggests.

### **Land Title Registration**

The subject of rural credits suggests that of land titles. I recommend, with enthusiasm and earnestness, the enactment of a law requiring, or at least permitting, the adoption of the Torrens system of land title registration, or some other simple, comprehensive, complete system of registering land titles. The present custom of indiscriminately recording, without method or system or limit, any instrument offered affecting the title to real property, and then, on the occasion of each new transfer or encumbrance, listing up or abstracting each and all of such instruments or entries, from the beginning of time down to each respective date, hiring lawyers to tell us what they think it all means and to overrule other lawyers wh" formerly told some one else what they thought it then meant, is cumbersome, archaic and absurd. Its only virtue is that it is ponderous and mysterious, it has no special merit except that it is venerable and antique, it has nothing to commend it except its complexity and expense. By all means, the adoption of a simple, effective, serviceable system should be permitted.

### **INSURANCE DEPARTMENT**

I call attention to the recommendations of the Insurance Commissioner in his biennial report, one of which is that standard or uniform policies be required for live stock Insurance, for hail insurance, and for accident and health insurance. Standardization of policy contracts is very important in insurance. By such means the public comes to understand the benefits conferred, as well as the limitations imposed by such contracts, and thus better understand the conditions of their

policies and are less liable to be imposed upon by unscrupulous or irresponsible organizations or agents.

The Commissioner's other recommendations are worthy of your careful consideration.

### **Workman's Compensation**

Among the more important is his recommendation for the enactment of a uniform workman's compensation law. An important conference or convention, called by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to consider this question, met in Washington in the early part of December. At my request, the Commissioner of Insurance attended the sessions of that -inference for the purpose of getting information relative to the question and of conferring with public officials and others having practical experience in the administration of such laws. He has copies of the various addresses delivered and papers read, which will be at your disposal. I may say that; the Commissioner has acquired and absorbed a great deal of valuable information on the various sides and angles of this question, and I am sure he will be glad to assist you in any way he can.

I cannot personally endorse the opinion of the Commissioner that for workmen's compensation, "state insurance has proven to be neither equitable, economic, nor secure." I do not understand that this view is accepted as settled by a preponderating majority of students of the question, or that there is even approximate unanimity thereon among practical administrators. For myself, I believe that the state could conduct this business economically, that it could administer it equitably, and that insurance by the state should be more secure than that by any private organization. However, there is wide diversity of opinion on this question among students and administrators of such laws, while there is general agreement that some form of compensation to workmen for injury or disease resulting from their employment should be provided.

### **Fire Marshal Department**

There is much valuable information in the report of the Fire Marshal Department, operating under the direction of the Insurance Commissioner, who, under the law, is ex-officio Fire Marshal. The fire loss is enormous throughout the coun-

try, as it is in this state, in about like proportion. Beyond question much of this loss is caused by what may be called preventable fires, fires that could be prevented by proper care and supervision. It is the province of the Fire Marshal's Department to furnish such supervision, and to advise and instruct the people of the state generally in careful habits in guarding against fires, and in methods of fire prevention. The expense of the department is paid from a fund collected from the fire insurance companies operating in the state, and is not a charge on the public revenues. The Fire Marshal tax is cheerfully contributed by the insurance companies on the theory that the activities of the department reduce the fire loss and saves them money. By the same token, it of course protects the public. Beyond question, its work reduces the fire loss and should tend to reduce insurance cost. The department should be encouraged and its fire prevention work promoted in every reasonable way.

### PRINTING

An examination of the report of the Printing Commissioner will furnish satisfactory proof of the wisdom of the present system, as compared with the old one. Next March the new system will have been in operation four years, and by that time it will have effected a direct saving to the people of the state of more than \$150,000. The state should establish a printing and publishing plant of its own, with the definite purpose of ultimately printing, publishing and selling to the people all classes of school books. This would be a most valuable service, and through it a large saving could be effected. I know it will be claimed by those interested that state published books would be inferior to those sold by private companies, but there is no reason why such should be the case. The state has the means of securing the very best talent, material and equipment, and there is no reason why it should not secure the best results. I have examined various classes of school books published by the State of Kansas, in comparison with those sold by the regular book companies. and in most cases that I have compared the state published books were substantially equal to those sold by the companies, and, in some instances, noticeably superior. The present Governor of



Kansas, himself an extensive and very successful publisher of newspapers and periodicals, is an enthusiastic supporter of the plan in his state. By letter, and in personal conversation within the past month, he assured me that the enterprise is a complete success from every standpoint.

The Kansas State Printing Plant is conducted on a carefully kept cost record system. The books are furnished to dealers at a slight advance over cost of production, and the retail price at which they are sold to the public is fixed by the state.

The manufacture and sale of school books to supply an entire state is an extensive undertaking. It could not be completely accomplished at one step, but would take time and care. But ultimately, the state should be prepared to furnish the children and students, in all the schools of the state, all needed school books at a fair price. Beyond question or doubt a saving of very many thousand dollars, probably more than half of the amount now expended for this purpose, could be accomplished when such a plan was fully established and in successful operation. I urge you to give this recommendation serious consideration.

#### **IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT**

Since August, 1913, Hon. Charles McCaffree has held the position of Commissioner of Immigration, having been appointed at that time by the Immigration Board to succeed Hon. John D. Deets, who had resigned to accept a similar position in a near-by state at an increased salary. During his incumbency of the office, Mr. McCaffree has kept his residence at the Capital and devoted his entire time to the duties of his position. In addition to advertising the resources of the state through the particular means required by law, he has used other legitimate means of publicity and has carried the story of South Dakota's advantages and opportunities far and wide to different portions of the country in most effective fashion, and with commendable energy and intelligence. By authority of the commission, he has prepared exhibits of the state's products and resources for exhibition at agricultural fairs in other states, at land shows in Chicago and elsewhere, at the International Live Stock Show, and the Soil Products Exposition in connec-

tion with the great Dry Farming Congress, and in other places. Also, under many disadvantages, and with little encouragement, he made a very creditable and much praised exhibit at the World's Fair in San Francisco. Cars have been fitted up and decorated with exhibits of the state's products and taken from town to town over railway lines in the states of the Middle West, one day being spent in each town, a lecture delivered illustrated by slides and moving picture films, showing the resources and opportunities of the state and the advantage offered to settlers. The state has been well advertised. The appropriation for the office has been small. You will find in the Commissioner's report, made in accordance with law, nine interesting and valuable items of information.

### HIGHWAYS

The general interest in improved highways is constantly increasing. More and more the people are coming to appreciate the value of good roads. In this connection, I refer to the enactment by the federal congress of the "Shackelford Good Roads Bill," entitled "An Act to Provide That the United States Shall Aid the States in the Construction of Rural Post Roads and for Other Purposes." The law provides for co-operation between the federal government, represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the states, through their respective highway departments, in the construction and improvement of roads; but provides that no money apportioned under the federal act to any state shall be available to the state until its legislature shall have assented to the provision of the federal act, except that until the final adjournment of the first regular session held after the passage of the federal act, the assent of the Governor will be sufficient. On the receipt of due notice from the Secretary of Agriculture of the enactment of this law, and of the designation of the amount of money to be assigned to the state thereunder, I gave my assent in writing to the provisions of the act, which will be sufficient until the final adjournment of your present session. In order that the state can participate in the money appropriated by the federal government, it will be necessary, first, for the legislature to give its formal assent to the provisions of the act, and next, to appropriate the amounts of money for each of the succeeding

two years required by the federal provisions. I recommend **that** this be done.

It will be noted that the federal law requires that the co-operation of the state be through its highway department, and while it is held that at the present time we have a highway department, I doubt if it is exactly the kind of highway department the federal act has in view. Its members receive no compensation and no allowance even for personal expenses, and so cannot be expected to be an efficient or active highway department.

I recommend that the law providing for the Highway Commission be revised and readjusted to meet present conditions and reenacted and provision made for suitable compensation to the members of the commission and that payment of their expenses while in the service of the state.

### **FLOOD CONTROL ABOUT LAKES TRAVERSE AND BIG STONE**

South Dakota has joined North Dakota in a suit against Minnesota to recover damage to citizens of the two states alleged to be caused, or at least accentuated, by acceleration of the water flow due to the installation of various drainage projects in western Minnesota adjacent to Lake Traverse and the head waters of the Red River of the North, which suit is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is claimed that the installation of such drainage projects causes . the waters, which formerly lingered in and moved slowly from the natural swamps and sloughs, to rush suddenly into Lake Traverse, overtaxing the natural drainage channels through the Red River, causing the water to spread out over the surrounding land, inundating valuable farms and causing their abandonment, and driving people from their homes in town and country.

In November, last, there was held in Fargo a convention of representatives of the three states, to consider questions relating to the practical control and prevention of the floods alluded to. South Dakota is directly interested in this matter only as it relates to a small portion of the northeast corner of the state in the vicinity of Lake Traverse, but the situation in that section is serious, and the need for relief a very pressing

one. Many farms are abandoned, being uninhabitable, and can' only be reclaimed by effectual control of the floods. I am told that one school district, formerly a well developed, and prosperous community, is entirely abandoned, with the single exception of one family.

The remedy proposed is to erect dams to make catch basins in which to store the flood waters, letting them out gradually under control; the expense to be met chiefly, if not entirely, by assessment against the land benefited.

The enactment of uniform laws in the three states to permit interstate cooperation, in providing reservoirs and other works considered necessary in carrying out the project, was recommended by the Fargo meeting. It is important that such acts be passed to permit the desired cooperation to relieve the situation and restore to the people the use of their lands and homes.

#### **BOARD OF HEALTH**

The report of the Board of Health gives full information in regard to its aims and activities, as well as its needs for the future. It is unnecessary for me to point out the importance to the people of the duties of this Board. It is rendering efficient service and its report merits careful consideration.

#### **LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD**

The Live Stock Sanitary Board is well organized and its members working harmoniously and performing the duties imposed by law with increasing efficiency. Its report gives valuable information.

#### **GAME DEPARTMENT**

The Game Warden makes an interesting report of the work of that department. The Game Department is supported entirely by the fees from hunters' and fishermen's licenses, which, under the law, are collected for the express purpose of promoting the propagation and protection of game, and fish through the activities of the Game Department, and are not to be used for any other purpose. The fund is in no sense a burden on the general revenues, but is contributed entirely by those who hunt and fish, and it should be used in the most effective fashion for game and fish propagation and protection.

Formerly a local game warden was employed for each county and half the fees collected went to county wardens. That system was not satisfactory from the standpoint of efficiency, either in game propagation or protection. The 1913 session of the legislature determined to change the plan by providing a limited number of deputies directly under the control of the State Game Warden, subject to his personal direction and available for service anywhere in the state. Three deputies were provided to be employed the entire year, and five whose employment is limited to not exceed one hundred twenty-five days each, in the year. This is a, distinct improvement over the county warden system and the game laws are now being enforced much more efficiently than under the old plan. In actual operation, the activities of the former county game wardens were practically limited to reporting infractions of the game laws. The department is now using the state deputies in the general work of enforcement of the game laws, and, also, its work of establishing and maintaining fish hatcheries and nurseries, propagating and distributing game and fish, and in improving lakes and streams to promote fish culture. The Warden, in his report, points out how the new *system* is much more economical of administration than was the old, in addition to being more effective.

To further increase the efficiency of the department and enable it to better enforce the game and fish protection laws, and to promote its work of game and fish propagation, there should be provision for two additional regular, full-time deputies. The salaries of these deputies, as well as the salary of the State Game Warden, should be increased. The work is important, and, especially in fish propagation, can be made to add materially to the food production of the state, and is paid for entirely by the small contributions of the many who hunt and fish. The State Game Warden, as well as the deputies in question, devote their entire time to the duties of their positions, and the salaries are entirely inadequate for the service rendered. The Game Warden should receive a salary of at least \$2,500 a year, to be paid, of course, only out of the Game Fund.

The Game Commission should be given power under the law, to acquire land for the purposes of game and fish propa-

gation. The various recommendations of the Warden, not overlooking those in regard to the management of the State Game Park in the Black Hills, are well worthy of your consideration.

### **NATIONAL GUARD**

During the past biennium unusual activities have been witnessed in connection with our National Guard, the mobilization of the Regiment and its entrainment for the Mexican border having been ordered and effected, and reports from there, which are sustained by the Adjutant General who personally visited the camp at San Benito, Texas, evidence that the South Dakota boys have secured signal honors, maintained a leading rank, and reflected the greatest credit upon themselves and the state.

Under the recently enacted Federal Law, there are certain considerations entailed and various demands made upon the state which must be met before the State Law can be operated harmoniously and in full conformance with the national provisions. This condition should have your attention. Further, there are found in the state militia law of 1913, various inaccuracies, uncertainties and inconsistencies, and these are of sufficient weight and number to make it imperative that the law be amended or re-written.

The very comprehensive report of the Adjutant General is before you and I urge upon you most careful consideration of his recommendations, to the end that our National Guard may continue to be a thoroughly trained and fully equipped organization, possessed of the highest standard of efficiency.

### **THE STATE FAIR**

The State Fair has grown and developed until it is now recognized as one of the important fairs of the Northwest. It is efficiently and economically managed, and gives valuable and entertaining exhibits that are of distinct educational value, especially to the farming interests of the state. It should receive liberal support and encouragement.

### **CAPITOL GROUNDS**

There was appropriated by the Legislature in its Fourteenth Session the amount of \$20,000 to be expended during the years 1915 and 1916 in the improvement of the Capitol grounds.

With these funds much has been accomplished in the way of permanent improvements. The grounds about the building have been comprehensively landscaped by a competent architect, and trees, plants and shrubs purchased and placed in accordance with his plans. The seasons were favorable and the resultant growth unusual and most satisfactory.

New cement walks and drives have been laid, the banks of Capitol Lake stoned and rip rapped, the artesian well repaired, and a substantial protection wall constructed along the lake front. For the completion of this last project further funds were necessary in addition to the \$2,000 appropriated by the legislature and in view of the importance of the matter and the exigency of the situation I authorized the incurring of expense not to exceed \$1,000 for the purpose outlined. This deficiency should have your early attention.

Also, at this time arrangements should, by all means, be made and plans perfected for cutting down, grading and leveling the lands lying just across from the State House between the Capitol grounds and railroad tracks. This in itself will materially enhance the beauty of the building and grounds and most assuredly merits your consideration.

### CONCLUSION

This address is not intended precisely as an official communication from the Executive to the Legislature, as with its reading I cease to be Governor and will have no official connection with your session, nor authority to approve or disapprove your acts. The purpose, rather, is to report some of the doings of the state government, something of the condition of its different departments and institutions, to state some conclusions reached as a result of my experience as Governor and to point the way to what I perceive to be advancement and improvement in public affairs.

During my incumbancy of the Governorship, I have given my entire time and undivided attention to the discharge of the responsible and exacting duties of the Chief Executive, and served as best I could, according to my understanding. My relations with the officers, boards and departments of the state have been cordial and harmonious. I have found legislators, while independent in thought and action, always ready to co-

operate for the welfare of the state, and our intercourse has ever been frank, mutually respectful and considerate, and very agreeable to me. Altogether, the service has been pleasant and satisfactory, and, as I retire now to private life, I shall take with me delightful recollections of the associations and experiences of these past years. I trust that your session will be pleasant and profitable, and that your accomplishment here may be such as ever after to reflect credit on yourselves and bring honor and profit to the state.

It is a particular gratification to me to surrender the executive authority to him who, by the voice of the people, is chosen to succeed me. For ten years of my connection with the public life of this state, in the legislature and in executive position, his counsel has ever been wise, his loyalty unswerving, and his patriotic devotion to the public welfare unfaltering. I congratulate the state upon his induction into the high office of Chief Executive.

#### **REPRIEVES, COMMUTATIONS, PARDONS**

The following is a complete list, in accordance with statutory provision, of all remissions of fine, reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons granted by the Executive during the past biennial period, in the cases in which he was by law authorized to act without the recommendation of the State Board of Pardons

C. L. CARLISLE, sentenced under date of May 17, 1912, from the county of Minnehaha, for the crime of practicing dentistry without a license from the State Board of Dental Examiners of the State of South Dakota; sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and in addition to serve a term of thirty days in the Minnehaha county jail. Owing to the unusual circumstances surrounding the case, the jail sentence was remitted May 22, 1915, upon payment of the imposed fine.

BERT K. GRAVELLE, sentenced from Lyman county, December 29, 1914; crime of grand larceny; term of fourteen months; pardoned June 10, 1915. Prior to the commission of this offense the prisoner had led an exemplary life, his record at the penitentiary was clear and his behavior excellent, upon which facts pardon was based.



MAURICE M'MILLAN, sentenced April 26, 1915, from county of Stanley, for the crime of forgery in the third degree, term of two years in the state penitentiary. Pardon issued September 20, 1915, after consideration of the splendid prison record of the prisoner, his ill health, due to confinement, and the destitute condition of his wife and four small children.

F. H. HORSE, sentenced February 19, 1914, from Bon Homme county, crime of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill; term of one year; pardoned December 14, 1915, action being taken after consideration of mitigating circumstances surrounding the case, the excellent record of the prisoner in the penitentiary, and in response to earnest recommendation of the Warden of the penitentiary.

MRS. MARIE THOMPSON, sentenced under date of April 30, 1916, from the county of Walworth, for the crime of adultery; term of one year; pardon issued May 17, 1916, action being taken in response to statement from prison physician that prisoner was pregnant and about to become a mother.

CHARLES BARTHELS, sentenced at the November, 1915, term of the circuit court within and for the county of Day; crime of grand larceny; term of one year and six months. The prisoner was a man of extreme youth, had previously borne a good reputation, evidenced reformation and was desirous of returning to his early home to care for his mother and sister. After consideration of these facts pardon order issued under date of June 3, 1916.

J. E. KELLEY, sentenced from Gregory county under date of July 17, 1915, for the crime of forgery; term of one year and three months. Prisoner was but a youth, his prison record had been good, his health was failing under the strain of continued confinement, a relative was able to give him permanent employment outside of the state, and pardon was accordingly granted. Order was issued June 17, 1916.

EWALT GREWALL, sentenced February 27, 1916, from the county of Gregory; crime of adultery; term one year and six months; pardoned August 30, 1916, action being based upon the excellent reputation the' prisoner had previously held in his community, his good behavior following commitment and

the fact that his family was in need of his assistance and support.

FRANK ALFRED E<sup>R</sup>LHOFF, sentenced from the county of Butte at the December, 1915, term of the circuit court; crime of embezzlement; terns of eighteen months in the penitentiary and in addition a fine of \$200. Owing to extenuating circumstances surrounding the case, the prisoner being a youth of foreign birth unfamiliar with our laws and with but scant knowledge of the American language and customs, and to his evident desire to retrieve himself, pardon was granted and fine remitted September 5, 1916.

JESSE WORKMAN, sentenced March 1.4, 1916, from Brookings county; term of one year and six months; crime of grand larceny-pardoned November 15, 1916. Prisoner was a young married man whose family, consisting of a wife and three small children, needed his assistance and support. Also, his reputation prior to the commission of this offense had been excellent.

RAY SMITH, sentenced from the county of Charles Mix, under date of March 25, 1916, for the crime of burglary; term of one year; pardoned November 22, 1916. The prisoner was but a boy in years, had suffered a broken arm in the twine mill after commitment, and pardon was based upon these facts coupled with the recommendation of the State's Attorney who prosecuted the ease and others familiar with the crime, that leniency be extended.

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SIR:

The following tabulations of receipts to the General Fund of South Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915 and June 30th, 1916, with total for the biennial period, together with estimated receipts for the following two years and the biennial period, has been prepared by this Commission in compliance with your request.

It is deemed advisable by this Commission to make this additional statement to explain some of the items shown in this analysis of income.

### STATE TAX

"One Mill Levy." For the purpose of compiling this information, the rate of state tax for the biennial period 1916-18, has been adopted as one mill and allowance has been made for the natural increase in the value of assessable property. No credit is taken for any unusual advance in this item, \$50,000,000 being a conservative estimate.

### OTHER TAXES

"Inheritance." Amount in Column 1 does not correspond to the amount shown in the Auditor's Report of receipts to the General Fund for the reason that there was an apportionment back to the counties of 20 per cent. of this tax, hence only the net receipts are shown. In Column 2 is shown the total amount received, which is the amount retained in the General Fund, the percent due the county being retained in the county treasury. In Columns 4 and 5 we have estimated an increase of \$25,000 and \$15,000, respectively. No account is taken of any abnormal increase in these receipts in anticipation of collection of taxes on such estates as that of William Deering, deceased. The increase for 1916-17 over the preceding year, is larger than that allowed for the following years, 1917-18, on the ground that state supervision of this class of taxation by the Tax Commission is being completed and receipts to date indicate that the increase shown is conservative.

"Insurance." Amount of increase of Column 2 over Column 1, approximately \$13,000, is not expected in the following two years, according to statement of Deputy Commissioner Mueller.

"Telegraph." As shown in the foot-note, there has been no transfer of funds from the telegraph tax fund to the General Fund, for the years 1915-16, hence the receipts for the period are smaller than the amount actually received by the state. Apportionment has been made during the current fiscal year which increases the estimated amount in Column 4. All of the telegraph companies are paying their taxes regularly and we do not anticipate any failure of revenue from this source.

"Express." Only actual receipts are shown in Column 1 and for Columns 2 and 4, the same explanation applies as is given for telegraph. In addition to this, might be stated that in the estimate there is in-

cluded sufficient amount to cover the taxes of these companies, regardless of whether or not they will be paid.

"Express Penalty." This is penalty paid by the Adams Express Company on tax levied for 1914, on account of failure to pay by March 1st.

"Judicial Tax." This is a transfer made by the 1915 Legislature of taxes coming from unorganized counties for the purpose of meeting the expense of criminal prosecutions. Inasmuch as an express appropriation is made for this purpose, the holding of funds in this account was considered unnecessary and the sum on hand, \$1,902.93, was transferred to the General Fund. There is no reason why this item should be included in an estimate of receipts for the biennium, 1916-18.

"Maintenance Insane." This item includes receipts from the counties of funds derived by direct taxation and upon receipt, they are credited to the General Fund, the expense of maintenance of insane being covered entirely by appropriation. A very slight increase has been allowed in the estimate for this item.

"Custer Sanitarium." Funds are received in the same manner as in preceding item. Rate of increase of Column 2 over Column 1 is not contained in Columns 4 and 5.

#### FEEES

"Food & Drug Commissioner." This revenue comes from oil inspection and analysis fees, while hotel fees, so stated in the Auditor's Report, are shown under the main head of "Licenses," it being our interpretation of the statute that the funds are paid for such purpose rather than as fees, strictly speaking.

"Insurance Contingent." This is a fund created by the receipt of fees for examinations and from it is paid the expenses of the Insurance Commissioner's Office. The balance of the fund is transferred to the General Fund at the end of each fiscal year and will undoubtedly hold up to the amount shown in the estimate, Columns 4 and 5.

"Secretary of State." This includes incorporation fees and receipts for certified copies and the increase allowed is in accordance with estimate of that office.

"Superintendent of Public Instruction." Teachers' examination fees are included with other receipts of the office.

"Executive Accountant." Receipts of this office depend on the amount of appropriation and number of deputies allowed. Estimate has been made on the basis of present conditions.

To Hon. Frank M. Byrne,  
Pierre, South Dakota,

Respectfully submitted,  
December 30th, 1916.

TAX COMMISSION.

C. M. Henry, Chairman.

# RECEIPTS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1, 1914 TO JUNE 30, 1916, WITH ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1916, 1918

A Detailed Analysis of Receipts of General Fund From All Sources, Excluding Sale of Revenue Warrants and Cash Balance, Prepared by Direction of Governor Frank M. Byrne, by the Tax Commission.

CLASSIFICATIONS			ACTUAL Biennial Period July 1, 1914-June 30, 1916		ESTIMATE Biennial Period July 1, 1916-June 30, 1918		
Items	(1) 1914-15	(2) 1915-16	(3) Biennial Total	(4) 1916-17	(5) 1917-18	(6) Biennial Total	
STATE TAX—							
One Mill Levy .....	\$1,154,182.25	\$1,231,764.87	\$2,385,947.12	\$ 1,290,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 2,630,000	
Total .....	\$1,154,182.25	\$1,231,764.87	\$2,385,947.12	\$ 1,290,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 2,630,000	
OTHER TAXES—							
Inheritance .....	\$ 36,271.88	\$ 50,271.28	\$ 86,543.16	\$ 75,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 165,000	
Insurance .....	97,653.23	110,108.86	207,762.09	110,000	110,000	220,000	
Telegraph .....	928.36	(a)	928.36	1,850	925	2,775	
Express .....	284.89	(a)	284.89	4,863	2,900	7,763	
Private Car .....	280.00	4,080.83	4,360.83	4,500	4,750	9,250	
Express (Penalty) .....	19.32	.....	19.32	.....	.....	.....	
Judicial Tax (Tf.) .....	1,902.93	.....	1,902.93	.....	.....	.....	
Maintenance Insane .....	181,402.20	181,703.12	363,105.32	182,000	183,000	365,000	
Custer Sanitarium .....	10,303.85	16,936.89	27,240.74	17,000	17,000	34,000	
Total .....	\$ 329,046.66	\$ 363,100.98	\$ 692,147.64	\$ 395,213	\$ 408,575	\$ 803,788	
FEES—							
Food & Drug Comsr. ....	\$ 39,460.24	\$ 44,955.92	\$ 84,416.17	\$ 50,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 101,000	
Ins. Contingent (Tf.) .....	26,000.00	22,000.00	48,000.00	21,000	21,000	42,000	
Secretary of State .....	20,883.00	22,997.75	43,880.75	25,000	26,500	51,500	
Supt. Public Instruction. ....	4,183.77	4,697.01	8,880.78	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Clerk Supreme Court. ....	2,527.85	2,639.65	5,167.50	2,750	2,800	5,550	
State Engineer .....	480.70	341.60	822.30	350	350	700	
Executive Accountant .....	6,443.96	8,423.79	14,867.75	8,500	8,500	17,000	
State Auditor .....	5.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	
Total .....	\$ 100,284.52	\$ 106,055.73	\$ 206,340.25	\$ 112,100	\$ 114,650	\$ 226,750	

# RECEIPTS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1, 1914 TO JUNE 30, 1916, WITH ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1916, 1918

A Detailed Analysis of Receipts of General Fund From All Sources, Excluding Sale of Revenue Warrants and Cash Balance. Prepared by Direction of Governor Frank M. Byrne, by the Tax Commission.

CLASSIFICATIONS Items	ACTUAL		ESTIMATE			
	Biennial Period July 1, 1914-June 30, 1916		Biennial Period July 1, 1916-June 30, 1918		(6) Biennial Total	
	(1) 1914-15	(2) 1915-16	(3) Biennial Total	(4) 1916-17		(5) 1917-18
LICENSES—						
Hotel (Food & Drug Comr.)	\$ 4,861.00	\$ 5,007.80	\$ 9,868.80	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,250	\$ 10,450
Medical	700.00	441.00	1,141.00	500	600	1,100
Opera House (State Treas.)	1,190.00	1,635.00	2,825.00	1,500	1,600	3,100
Motor Vehicle	42.76		42.76			
Total	\$ 6,793.76	\$ 7,083.80	\$ 13,877.56	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,450	\$ 14,650
SALES—						
Session Laws	\$ 261.07	\$ 1,327.00	\$ 1,588.07	\$ 300	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,700
Taylor Lands	900.00	3,301.97	4,201.97			
Miscellaneous	1,200.75	60.00	1,260.75	100	100	200
Total	\$ 2,361.82	\$ 4,688.97	\$ 7,050.79	\$ 400	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,900
INTEREST—						
State Deposits	\$ 18,742.96	\$ 20,798.24	\$ 39,541.20	\$ 21,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 43,000
County Warrants	208.79	98.53	307.32	100	100	200
Taylor Lands	182.25	702.74	884.99			
Taylor Lands	122.07		122.07			
Cassill (Interest Suits)		6,624.13	6,624.13			
Total	\$ 19,256.07	\$ 28,223.64	\$ 47,479.71	\$ 21,100	\$ 22,100	\$ 43,200
REFUNDS—						
Comr. S. & P. Lands	\$ 100.00	\$ 29.37	\$ 129.37			
Miscellaneous	1,487.17	178.12	1,665.29	200	200	400
Total	\$ 1,587.17	\$ 208.09	\$ 1,795.26	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 400
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 22,436.55	\$ 20,605.06	\$ 43,041.61	* \$ 32,000	\$ 19,000	\$ 51,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,635,948.80	\$1,761,731.14	\$3,397,697.94	\$ 1,858,213	\$ 1,913,475	\$ 3,771,688

(a) No apportionment made July 1, 1916, of funds received, hence no transfer to General Fund.  
(\* ) This item will be materially increased by transfer from Publicity Pamphlet Fund of \$12,000.00.

# FOREWORD

## OFFICE OF TAX COMMISSION,

Pierre, S. D.

SIR:

In accordance with your directions we have prepared the attached Budget Exhibit.

In Column 1, actual expenditures are shown for the fiscal year July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916. Expenditures for the current fiscal year are, of course, not available.

Under the head "Appropriations" we show the amounts made available by the 14th session for the period 1915-1917. Included in the total for this "biennial period are found a few "Emergency" appropriations made by the 1915 Legislature and available upon passage of the act. Expenditures from these emergency appropriations are not shown as the greater portion was expended before the beginning of the fiscal year for which expenditures are shown. There are also some "Standing" appropriations shown. These were made at prior sessions for a certain amount each year for an indefinite period. Reference is made to the statute creating these appropriations. Both the Emergency and the Standing Appropriations must be considered in arriving at the total amount of appropriations available during the period in question.

Requests are shown for the two coming fiscal years, ending June 30, 1918, and June 30, 1919, respectively; also total for the biennial period. Included in this total are a few "Emergency" requests covering deficiencies of various sorts which will be up for consideration by the 15th session.

The details of each appropriation item or section, as heretofore made, are shown and where requests are made for similar items or purposes the record is to be read clear across the page.

Where request is made for an item not already covered by some appropriation for the prior biennial period or some portion of the period, the amounts appear only under the head "Requests."

The requests contained in this tabulation were, in the main, filed with you by the various boards, officers or institutions. In those instances where no request was filed, your "suggestion" has been given as the "request."

In preparing this statement, we have not in any case, altered any request in form or amount, although in some cases items were rearranged. In some instances it was necessary, due to the lack of space, to abbreviate the description of the purpose. We assume that this is thoroughly understood, and make reference to the matter merely to make it clear that no other purpose is in mind. The table is not an estimate made by the Tax Commission (except the appropriation asked for the maintenance of this office), being merely a tabulation made for your convenience. Appropriations made and amounts requested are not ar-

ranged with a view of indicating what item or items were or should be covered in the General Appropriation Bill nor which were or may be treated in special acts. We believe this to be a matter to be disposed of by the Legislature.

We understand that you do not make specific recommendations in regard to any item or group of items, except the following, which you recommend:

1. Governor's Office.
2. State House Maintenance.
3. Capitol Grounds.
4. National Guard.
5. School for Deaf, item of "land."
6. Mine Inspection.

For your convenience, we list below the various purposes for which appropriations are requested and the source of the request or suggestion.



# Purpose of Appropriation

## Source of Request or Suggestion

Governor .....	Governor Byrne
Secretary of State .....	Secretary Rood
State Auditor .....	Auditor Handlin
Comsr. School & Public Lands .....	Commissioner Hepperle, as to needs under present policy. May be altered by Commissioner-elect Knight.
Supt. Public Instruction .....	Superintendent Lugg
Attorney General .....	Attorney General Caldwell
Food & Drug Commissioner .....	No specific request filed. Arranged and completed as suggested by Gov. Byrne.
Dept. Banking & Finance .....	Public Examiner Wingfield
Tax Commission .....	Tax Commission by Chairman Henry
Executive Accountant .....	Executive Accountant Truran
Board of Health .....	No request filed. Prior appropriations repeated by direction of Gov. Byrne.
Bureau of Immigration .....	Immigration Commissioner McCaffree
Live Stock Sanitary Board .....	No request. Standing appropriation.
State Engineer .....	State Engineer Derr
Department of History .....	Secretary Robinson
Free Library Commission .....	Secretary Robinson
Bureau of Public Printing .....	Deputy Commissioner Johnston
Public Printing .....	Same as above
Mine Inspector .....	No request. Suggestion of Gov. Byrne.
State Board of Agriculture .....	Secretary McIlvaine
State Treasurer .....	Treasurer-elect Helgerson
Board of R. R. Commissioners .....	By Commissioner Dougherty
National Guard .....	Request not in detail. Increase recommended by Gov. Byrne.
State House Maintenance .....	Gov. Byrne
Capitol Grounds .....	Gov. Byrne
Supreme Court .....	Supreme Court
Circuit Court .....	No request. 1915-17 items repeated.
Legislature .....	Tentative estimate by Gov. Byrne
Regents of Education .....	No request filed, for the Board itself. On suggestion of Gov. Byrne prior appropriations repeated.

# Purpose of Appropriation

## Source of Request or Suggestion

University .....	Board of Regents	
School of Mines .....	Board of Regents	
State College .....	Board of Regents	
Madison Normal School .....	Board of Regents	
Springfield Normal .....	Board of Regents	
Spearfish Normal .....	Board of Regents	
Northern Normal & Industrial School .....	Board of Regents	
Board of Charities & Corrections .....	No request for the board. 1915-17 figures repeated by direction of Gov. Byrne.	
School for Blind .....	Supt. Curl and Board of Charities and Corrections	
Training School .....	Supt. Schlosser and Board of Charities and Corrections	
School for Deaf Mutes .....	Supt. Simpson and Board of Charities and Corrections. Item, Lands, supported by Gov. Byrne. Other details are repetitions of 1915-17 as Supt. expects to appear and discuss salaries and maintenance.	
Home for Feeble Minded .....	Supt. Kutnewsky and Board of Charities and Corrections	
Hospital for Insane .....	Supt. Mead and Board of Charities and Corrections	
Penitentiary .....	Warden Swenson and Board. It is suggested that Warden Redfield who succeeded former Warden Swenson, now deceased, may desire to make some changes in the Swenson recommendations.	
Tuberculosis Sanitarium .....	Supt. Woodward and Board of Charities and Corrections	
Womens Committee of Investigation .....	Committee	
Conveyance of Convicts .....	No request. Suggestion of Gov. Byrne.	
Soldiers Home .....	Report very indefinite. At the suggestion of Gov. Byrne, 1915-17 figures are increased.	
Burial of Soldiers & Sailors .....	Gov. Byrne	
List of Taxable Lands .....	Auditor Handlin	
Organizing New Counties .....	Gov. Byrne and Auditor Handlin	
To Hon. Frank M. Byrne, Pierre, South Dakota, December 30th, 1916.	Respectfully submitted, TAX COMMISSION, C. M. Henry, Chairman.	

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	EXPENDED			APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS			
	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	Total	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total	1917-1919
GOVERNOR—										
Salary of Governor .....	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Private Secretary, Clerks, Expense, Etc. ....	5,732.33	6,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Total .....	\$ 8,732.33	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
SECRETARY OF STATE—										
Salary of Secretary .....	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,600.00
Other Salaries .....	5,040.00	5,040.00	10,080.00	5,040.00	5,040.00	10,080.00	5,040.00	5,040.00	10,080.00	10,080.00
Stationery and Office Supplies .....	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Publishing Supreme Court Reports .....	1,300.00	1,300.00	2,600.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	2,600.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	2,600.00	2,600.00
Printing Law Pamphlets .....	.....	200.00	400.00	200.00	200.00	400.00	200.00	200.00	400.00	400.00
Total .....	\$ 9,640.00	\$ 9,840.00	\$ 19,680.00	\$ 9,840.00	\$ 9,840.00	\$ 19,680.00	\$ 10,540.00	\$ 10,540.00	\$ 21,080.00	\$ 21,080.00
STATE AUDITOR—										
Salary of Auditor .....	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,600.00
Salary Deputy, Clerks and Stenogs .....	4,820.00	4,820.00	9,640.00	4,820.00	4,820.00	9,640.00	4,820.00	4,820.00	9,640.00	9,640.00
Extra Clerk, Salary .....	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
Office Supplies and Traveling Expense .....	1,290.80	1,600.00	3,200.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	3,200.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	3,200.00	3,200.00
Total .....	\$ 9,110.80	\$ 9,420.00	\$ 18,540.00	\$ 9,420.00	\$ 9,420.00	\$ 18,540.00	\$ 12,424.00	\$ 12,424.00	\$ 24,848.00	\$ 24,848.00
COM. SCHOOL & PUBLIC LANDS—										
Salary of Commissioner .....	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,600.00
Other Salaries .....	15,240.00	15,240.00	30,480.00	15,240.00	15,240.00	30,480.00	15,240.00	15,240.00	30,480.00	30,480.00
Office, Field and Traveling Expense .....	7,838.51	11,000.00	22,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	22,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Advertising Sales and Leases .....	1,278.40	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Salary and Expense Timber Scaler .....	575.47	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Same Deficiency (Emergency) .....	.....	800.00	1,600.00	800.00	800.00	1,600.00	800.00	800.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
Forest Fire Fund .....	41.44	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
U. S. Land Office Fees .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Drainage Ditch Assessments .....	.....	46.38	46.38	46.38	46.38	46.38	46.38	46.38	46.38	46.38
Same—Deficiency (Emergency) .....	.....	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Court Costs .....	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Taxes on Capitol Building Lands .....	14,999.26	15,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Aid of Common Schools .....	.....	58,040.00	58,040.00	58,040.00	58,040.00	58,040.00	58,040.00	58,040.00	58,040.00	58,040.00
Total .....	\$41,773.08	\$ 46,540.00	\$ 94,226.38	\$ 46,540.00	\$ 46,540.00	\$ 94,226.38	\$ 67,540.00	\$ 67,540.00	\$ 137,960.48	\$ 137,960.48

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
<b>SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—</b>						
Salary of Superintendent .....	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00
Salary Deputy and Stenographer .....	2,440.00	2,440.00	4,880.00	2,640.00	2,640.00	5,280.00
Salary Two Extra Clerks .....	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00
Office Supplies .....	4,798.92	4,800.00	9,600.00	5,300.00	5,300.00	10,600.00
Travel, Expense Supt. and Deputy .....	801.51	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Reading Circle .....	194.34	200.00	400.00	200.00	200.00	400.00
Total .....	\$12,434.77	\$ 12,640.00	\$ 25,280.00	\$ 13,340.00	\$ 13,340.00	\$ 26,680.00
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL—</b>						
Salary Attorney General .....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Salary Assistant Attorney General .....	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Salary Assistant to R. R. Commission .....	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Other Salaries and Office Expense .....	4,782.64	4,800.00	9,600.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	11,000.00
Travel, Exp. Spec. Assistant, Etc. ....	5,439.46	6,500.00	13,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00
Law Books (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
General Expense, Defic. (Emergency) ..	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Total .....	\$15,722.10	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 36,600.00	\$ 19,500.00	\$ 19,500.00	\$ 39,012.50
<b>FOOD &amp; DRUG COMMISSIONER—</b>						
Salary of Commissioner .....	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,000.00
Salary Deputy & Stenographers .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Chemical Dept., Office Supplies, Etc. ....	8,897.95	9,000.00	18,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	18,000.00
Salary and Expense Inspectors .....	13,188.33	16,300.00	32,600.00	16,300.00	16,300.00	32,600.00
Furniture and Equipment .....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00
Total .....	\$27,586.28	\$ 30,800.00	\$ 64,100.00	\$ 30,800.00	\$ 30,800.00	\$ 61,600.00
<b>DEPT. BANKING &amp; FINANCE—</b>						
Salary Public Examiner .....	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Salary First Deputy .....	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00
Salary Second Deputy .....	2,297.67	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00
Salary Other Examiners .....	14,016.67	14,400.00	28,800.00	16,400.00	16,400.00	32,800.00
Per Diem Guaranty Fund Commission ..	870.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Expense Guaranty Fund Commission .....	1,953.78	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Salary Sec. Securities Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Total .....	\$24,538.12	\$ 26,800.00	\$ 53,600.00	\$ 30,700.00	\$ 30,700.00	\$ 61,400.00

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	EXPENDITURES				APPROPRIATIONS				REQUESTS			
	7-1-16 to 6-30-1916		7-1-15 to 6-30-1916		7-1-16 to 6-30-1917		Total 1915-1917		7-1-17 to 6-30-1918		7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	
	7-1-16 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1917-1919
<b>COMMISSION—</b>												
Salary of 3 Commissioners .....	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Salary of Secretary .....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Salary of Stenographer .....	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
Clerks, Office & Travel Exp., Furn., Etc. ....	7,962.64	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	17,200.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	19,200.00
Sub-total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,000.00
Tax Conference (\$2,500 Emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$16,362.64</b>	<b>\$17,000.00</b>	<b>\$17,000.00</b>	<b>\$17,000.00</b>	<b>\$17,000.00</b>	<b>\$17,000.00</b>	<b>\$34,000.00</b>	<b>\$17,000.00</b>	<b>\$20,500.00</b>	<b>\$20,500.00</b>	<b>\$20,500.00</b>	<b>\$43,500.00</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT—</b>												
Salary of Accountant .....	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,000.00
Office Expense .....	789.42	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Salary & Expense of Assistants .....	11,180.24	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	26,000.00
Maintenance, Defic. (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$13,769.66</b>	<b>\$15,300.00</b>	<b>\$15,300.00</b>	<b>\$15,300.00</b>	<b>\$15,300.00</b>	<b>\$15,300.00</b>	<b>\$30,982.35</b>	<b>\$15,300.00</b>	<b>\$16,000.00</b>	<b>\$16,000.00</b>	<b>\$16,000.00</b>	<b>\$32,000.00</b>
<b>BOARD OF HEALTH—</b>												
Salary of Superintendent .....	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Salary of Assistant and Stenographer .....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Office Maintenance and Expense .....	1,543.56	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	4,000.00	9,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Travelling Expense, Supt. & Asst. ....	276.58	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Per Diem, Members .....	365.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Expense, Members .....	149.12	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	600.00
Mitigeage, Members .....	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	600.00
Necessary Publications .....	112.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	500.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	500.00
Printing and Publicity .....	112.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	500.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	500.00
General Expense, Defic. (Emergency) .....	179.42	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	1,600.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	1,600.00
General Expense, Defic. (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenaston, Defic. (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,125.68</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$18,328.25</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,550.00</b>	<b>\$17,181.30</b>

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	EXPENDITURES			APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	Expend- 7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	Total 1915-1917	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-18 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION .....	\$12,499.78	\$	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD— Maintenance and Expense (Standing Chap. 291—1909) .....	\$ 9,996.19	\$	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
Lockwood Deficiency (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....
K.K.P. members Defic. (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	539.56	.....	.....	539.56	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 9,996.19	\$	\$ 20,564.56	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 20,564.56	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
STATE ENGINEER— Salary of Engineer .....	\$ 2,500.00	\$	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,000.00
Other Salaries .....	2,640.00	.....	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Office and Traveling Expense .....	1,250.00	.....	2,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	2,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	2,500.00
Bridge Plans .....	600.00	.....	600.00	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....
Supplies Deficiency (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	56.00	.....	.....	56.00	.....	.....	.....
Artesian Well Investigation .....	1,337.49	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 8,327.49	\$	\$ 15,656.00	\$ 8,850.00	\$ 6,750.00	\$ 15,656.00	\$ 6,750.00	\$ 6,750.00	\$ 13,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY— Salary of Secretary and Superintendent .....	\$ 2,000.00	\$	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Salary Assistant Superintendent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salary Legis. Reference Librarian .....	1,200.00	.....	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Salary Chief Clerk, Vital Statis. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salary Assistant Librarian .....	1,300.00	.....	2,600.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	2,600.00	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
Expense and Incidentals .....	2,640.00	.....	5,280.00	2,640.00	2,640.00	5,280.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Salary two Clerks and Stenographer .....	3,492.18	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Third Census .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$10,632.18	\$	\$ 17,780.00	\$ 10,640.00	\$ 7,140.00	\$ 17,780.00	\$ 7,820.00	\$ 7,820.00	\$ 15,640.00
FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION— Salary Librarian .....	\$ 1,200.00	\$	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 2,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Other Expense .....	2,800.00	.....	5,600.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	5,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Defic. (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
All Expenses and Salaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Total .....	\$ 4,000.00	\$	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 12,000.00



OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	Expend		APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	7-1-15 to	6-30-1916	7-1-15 to	7-1-16 to	Total	7-1-17 to	7-1-18 to	Total
	6-30-1916		6-30-1916	6-30-1917	1915-1917	6-30-1918	6-30-1919	1917-1919
<b>BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING—</b>								
Salary Deputy .....	\$ 1,800.00	\$	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00
Other Expense .....	447.54		600.00	600.00	1,200.00	600.00	600.00	1,200.00
Total .....	\$ 2,247.54	\$	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00	\$ 2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00
<b>PUBLIC PRINTING (Emergency) .....</b>								
Total .....					50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00
<b>MINE INSPECTOR—</b>								
Salary of Inspector .....	\$ 1,600.00	\$	1,600.00	1,600.00	3,200.00	\$ 1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00
Expenses .....	599.03		600.00	600.00	1,200.00	600.00	600.00	1,200.00
Expense—Defic. Executive Certif. ....								100.00
Total .....	\$ 2,199.03	\$	2,200.00	2,200.00	4,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	2,400.00	4,900.00
<b>STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—</b>								
Salary of Secretary .....	\$ 1,500.00	\$	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Per Diem Mileage and Expense .....	955.11		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Custody and Care of Buildings .....	1,792.75		1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Office Expense .....	1,999.91		2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Policing Grounds .....	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Premiums .....	6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
Buildings and Improvements .....						800.00	800.00	1,600.00
Gardener .....								
Total .....	\$14,747.71	\$	14,800.00	14,800.00	34,600.00	\$ 16,300.00	16,300.00	32,600.00
<b>STATE TREASURER—</b>								
Salary of Treasurer .....	\$ 1,800.00	\$	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00
Salary Deputy and Bookkeeper (2) .....	2,940.00		2,940.00	2,940.00	5,880.00			
Salary Stenog. & Asst. Bookkeeper (1) ..	960.00		960.00	960.00	1,920.00			
All Salaries except Treasurer .....						3,900.00	3,900.00	7,800.00
Stationery, Supplies, Etc. ....	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Treasurer's Bonds (Standing Appropria- tion, Chan. 229, 1909) .....	2,800.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Safe (Emergency) .....					500.00			
Adding Machine (Emergency) .....					239.00			
Bank Fixtures (Emergency) .....								
Total .....	\$ 9,500.00	\$	9,700.00	9,700.00	20,139.00	\$ 9,700.00	9,700.00	20,900.00





OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
<b>NATIONAL GUARD—</b>						
Salary of Adjutant General .....	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,600.00
Maintenance of Militia .....	18,498.71	18,500.00	37,000.00		30,000.00	60,000.00
Same—Deficiency (Emergency) .....			6,117.33			
Same—Deficiency (Emergency) .....			5,418.18			
Total .....	\$20,298.71	\$ 20,300.00	\$ 52,225.51	\$ 31,800.00	\$ 31,800.00	\$ 63,600.00
<b>STATE HOUSE MAINTENANCE—</b>						
Mainten., Fuel, Janitors, Light, Etc. ....	\$28,489.92	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
Deficiency Certificate (Emergency) .....			6,096.72			
Deficiency—Fiscal Year (Emergency) ....			7,000.00			
Total .....	\$28,489.92	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 73,096.72	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
<b>CAPITOL GROUNDS—</b>						
Sheet Piling .....	\$ 1,076.66	\$ 1,130.00	\$ 1,130.00			
Driving Sheet Piling .....	145.50	170.00	170.00			
Rental—Pile Driver .....	87.16	100.00	100.00			
Grading Embankment and Rip Rap .....	3,448.19	4,315.00	4,315.00			
Planting & Care, Trees & Shrubs .....	2,205.20	4,000.00	4,000.00			
Repairing Artesian Well .....	49.88	60.00	60.00			
Cement Walk .....	999.73	1,000.00	1,000.00			
Cement Driveway .....	1,216.47	1,217.25	1,217.25			
Curb and Gutter .....	1,728.88	1,834.00	1,834.00			
Cement Walk .....	414.21	2,000.00	2,000.00			
Protection Wall .....		2,800.00	2,800.00			\$ 1,000.00
Same—Defic. Certificate (Emer.) .....						
Protection North Embankment .....						700.00
Cleaning & Pointing up Masonry Out- side Capitol Building (Emer.) .....						
Sidewalk, Curb & Gutter, N. W. Corner to Power House & Temporary Em- bankment Protection, provided City of Pierre first opens and completes Broadway St. the length of Capitol Grounds .....				2,800.00		2,800.00
Total .....	\$11,371.88	\$ 11,992.25	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 2,800.00		\$ 4,500.00

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	EXPENDED			APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919		
SUPREME COURT—									
Salary Five Judges .....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$30,000.00		
Salary Marshal .....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00		
Salary & Expense Reporter .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00		
Salary Five Stenographers .....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	9,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	9,000.00		
Salary Clerk .....	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00		
Salary Deputy Clerk .....	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	2,160.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	2,160.00		
Library, Stationery, Disbar. Proceed.....	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	6,400.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	6,400.00		
Expense Five Judges .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00		
Total .....	\$30,780.00	\$30,780.00	\$30,780.00	\$61,560.00	\$30,780.00	\$30,780.00	\$61,560.00		
CIRCUIT COURT—									
Salary Twelve Judges .....	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$60,000.00		
Expense Judges—\$500 each .....	4,647.72	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00		
Bouck Delic. (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.13		
Total .....	\$34,647.72	\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$72,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$72,037.13		
LEGISLATURE—									
Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	\$47.00	.....	.....	.....		
Per Diem of Employees .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....		
Per Diem & Mileage of Members, Etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	74,607.70	.....	.....	.....		
Witness Fees Investigating Comm. ....	.....	.....	.....	129.80	.....	.....	.....		
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$76,284.50	.....	.....	\$77,500.00		

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	Expended 7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
	Total 1916-1917					
<b>REGENTS OF EDUCATION—</b>						
Salary of Regents .....	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 19,000.00
Traveling & Office Expense .....	841.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
R. R. Fare .....	356.81	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	1,200.00
Salary & Ex. Sec. & Stenog. ....	1,238.63	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Frieberg, Defic. (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	17.60	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,526.44</b>	<b>\$ 8,300.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,300.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,300.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,300.00</b>	<b>\$ 16,600.00</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY (Vermillion)—</b>						
Salaries .....	\$78,000.00	\$ 78,000.00	\$ 82,500.00	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	\$220,000.00
Maintenance .....	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	120,000.00
Library .....	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	16,000.00
Geological Survey .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Repairs & Improvements .....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Summer School .....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Furnishing & Equip. Chem. Bldg. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heating Plant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewer Assessment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extension Work .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Mech. & Civil Engr. Equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
Bacteriological Laboratory .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	10,000.00
Health Laboratory .....	.....	.....	.....	125,000.00	.....	125,000.00
Women's Building .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$130,500.00</b>	<b>\$130,000.00</b>	<b>\$135,000.00</b>	<b>\$221,500.00</b>	<b>\$193,000.00</b>	<b>\$514,500.00</b>
<b>SCHOOL OF MINES (Rapid City)—</b>						
Salaries .....	20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 45,000.00
Maintenance .....	9,939.80	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Library .....	939.74	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Field Exploration .....	750.00	750.00	750.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Mining Experiment Station .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Repairs & Improvements .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$31,749.54</b>	<b>\$ 31,750.00</b>	<b>\$ 31,750.00</b>	<b>\$ 39,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 37,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 76,500.00</b>

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	EXPENDITURES				APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	7-1-15 to 6-30-1918	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
STATE COLLEGE (Brookings)—										
Salaries .....	\$32,000.00	\$32,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$67,000.00	\$32,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$67,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$100,000.00
Maintenance Library, Equip., Etc. ....	32,500.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	65,000.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	65,000.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	85,000.00
Summer School .....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Drainage and Fencing .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Girls' Dormitory Building .....	41,512.37	75,000.00	75,000.00	116,512.37	75,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Furnishing and Equipping Same .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Animal Health Lab. Building .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Animal Health Lab. Maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Wing to Agric. Hall—Building .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00
Stock Judging Pavilion Bldg. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00
Establishing Poultry Dept. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Soil Survey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Under Supervision of But Not to be Used at College—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-stations—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Eureka .....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Fencing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Machine Shed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
2. Highmore .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Water Supply .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350.00	350.00	700.00
Electric Wiring .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
3. Cottonwood .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Machine Shed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
4. Vivian .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Repairs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Granary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Associations and Societies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Corn and Grain Growers .....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
2. Poultry .....	750.00	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	1,500.00
3. Horticultural .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
4. Dairymen & Buttermakers .....	372.97	400.00	400.00	800.00	400.00	400.00	800.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Bulletins .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Seed Testing .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Propagation Hardy Alfalfa .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Serum Manufacture and Distribution .....	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	Expended 7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
		7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
Dairy Commissioner .....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
State Entomologist .....	111.23	200.00	200.00	400.00	30,000.00	38,000.00	68,000.00
Smith-Lever Fund .....	.....	25,000.00	30,000.00	55,000.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
Exhibit at State Fair (Standing) .....	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00			
Total .....	\$138,796.57	\$197,400.00	\$136,900.00	\$325,310.84	\$301,350.00	\$167,500.00	\$468,850.00
MADISON NORMAL (Madison)—							
Salaries .....	\$24,000.00	\$24,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$49,000.00	\$33,500.00	\$33,500.00	\$67,000.00
Maintenance .....	14,000.00	14,000.00	15,000.00	29,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00
Summer School .....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00			
Summer School and Extension Work .....	.....	55,000.00		55,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Training School Buildings .....	10,799.17				10,000.00		10,000.00
Repairs on Buildings .....	.....				10,000.00		10,000.00
Improvements on Campus .....	.....				5,000.00		5,000.00
Paving (Special) .....	.....				2,500.00		2,500.00
Power House Equipment .....	.....				1,000.00		1,000.00
Laundry .....	.....				5,000.00		5,000.00
Completion Science Hall .....	.....						
Total .....	\$50,299.17	\$94,500.00	\$41,500.00	\$136,000.00	\$89,500.00	\$56,000.00	\$145,500.00
SPRINGFIELD NORMAL SCHOOL (Springfield)—							
Salaries .....	\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00	\$33,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00
Maintenance .....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	16,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Summer School .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	5,500.00
Well .....	.....						
Addition to Main Building .....	.....				45,000.00		45,000.00
Total .....	\$25,500.00	\$25,500.00	\$25,500.00	\$51,000.00	\$77,500.00	\$33,000.00	\$110,500.00

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	EXPENDED			APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919		
SPEARFISH NORMAL SCHOOL									
(Spearfish)—									
Salaries .....	\$ 28,500.00	\$ 28,500.00	\$ 28,500.00	\$ 57,000.00	\$ 32,500.00	\$ 33,500.00	\$ 67,000.00		
Maintenance .....	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	35,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	45,000.00		
Summer School .....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00		
Barn .....	1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00					
Completion of Dormitory .....	7,000.00	7,000.00		7,000.00					
Completion of Main Building .....	5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00					
Purchase of Lots & Impt. Grounds .....	.....				5,000.00		5,000.00		
New Boiler for Heating Plant .....	.....				2,500.00		2,500.00		
New Building .....	.....				65,000.00		65,000.00		
Total .....	\$ 60,500.00	\$ 60,500.00	\$ 47,500.00	\$108,000.00	\$131,000.00	\$ 58,500.00	\$189,500.00		
NORTHERN NORMAL & IND. SCHOOL									
(Aberdeen)—									
Salaries .....	\$ 37,500.00	\$ 37,500.00	\$ 37,500.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 95,000.00		
Maintenance .....	23,000.00	23,000.00	25,000.00	48,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00		
Summer School .....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00		
Addition to Central Building .....	63,817.85			65,000.00					
Power Plant and New Boiler .....	.....				8,500.00		8,500.00		
New Dormitory .....	.....				125,000.00		125,000.00		
Total .....	\$126,317.85	\$ 62,500.00	\$ 64,500.00	\$192,000.00	\$213,500.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$293,500.00		



OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	Expended 7-1-15 to Expended	APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
		7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
BOARDS OF CHARITIES & COR.—							
Salaries of Members .....	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00
Expense of Members .....	2,188.08	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Expense of Parole Officer .....	448.36	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	1,500.00
Legal Services (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	56.78	.....	.....	.....
Printing (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	81.00	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 10,136.44	\$ 10,750.00	\$ 10,750.00	\$ 21,637.78	\$ 10,750.00	\$ 10,750.00	\$ 21,500.00
SCHOOL FOR BLIND—							
Salaries .....	\$ 5,600.32	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00
Maintenance and Repairs .....	5,844.15	8,000.00	8,000.00	16,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	16,000.00
Laundry .....	3,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 14,944.47	\$ 18,500.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 33,500.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
TRAINING SCHOOL—							
Salaries .....	12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 26,000.00
Maintenance .....	22,999.03	23,000.00	23,000.00	46,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	48,000.00
Repairs .....	1,197.13	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Laundry & Manual Training Equip. ....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Gymnasium .....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bar & Equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	7,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Heating Plant .....	7,700.00	7,700.00	.....	7,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Fence .....	.....	.....	.....	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....
Manual Training .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Library .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	600.00	1,200.00
Cement Work & Improvements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	280.00	750.00
Underground Electric Work .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Engine Room & Equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Total .....	\$ 43,896.16	\$ 42,900.00	\$ 36,200.00	\$ 89,550.00	\$ 63,200.00	\$ 63,050.00	\$ 126,350.00
SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES—							
Salaries .....	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 23,000.00	\$	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 23,000.00
Maintenance .....	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	36,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	36,000.00
Laundry .....	7,000.00	7,000.00	18,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00
Total .....	\$ 36,500.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 29,500.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 59,500.00	\$ 29,500.00	\$ 89,000.00

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	APPROPRIATIONS				REQUESTS		
	Expended 7-1-15 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
SCHOOL & HOME FOR FEEBLE MINDED—							
Salaries .....	\$ 19,976.83	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 58,000.00
Maintenance .....	38,000.00	38,000.00	40,000.00	78,000.00	46,400.00	61,000.00	107,400.00
Improvement and Repairs .....	961.19	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Physician .....	.....	1,000.00	1,200.00	2,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottage for Superintendent (Emerg.) .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Water Tank (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Additional Land .....	5,380.75	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	120,000.00	.....	120,000.00
Completion Main Building .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
Furnishing Main Building .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
New School Building .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Furnishing New School Building .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,722.00	.....	5,722.00
Engine and Generator Set .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Sewer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,220.00	.....	15,220.00
Tunnel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 64,318.77	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 62,200.00	\$137,200.00	\$282,342.00	\$ 96,000.00	\$378,342.00
HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—							
Salaries .....	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	71,000.00	141,000.00	\$ 84,000.00	\$ 84,000.00	\$168,000.00
Maintenance .....	122,993.45	123,000.00	127,000.00	250,000.00	135,360.00	143,130.00	278,490.00
Improvements and Repairs .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Addition to Greenhouse .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Women's Infirmary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Laundry Equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Physicians' Cottages .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Dumb Waiters and 2 Flow Tubes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
Transformer and Equip. for X-Ray .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
Add. Well & Impt. Water System .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Pavilions for Park .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$203,993.45	\$204,000.00	\$208,000.00	\$412,000.00	\$294,360.00	\$237,130.00	\$531,490.00



OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
<b>PENITENTIARY (Sioux Falls)—</b>						
Salaries .....	\$ 21,999.99	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 44,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Maintenance .....	37,500.00	37,500.00	75,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
Improvements and Repairs .....	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Quarry .....	.....	.....	6,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Quarry Land & Equipment (Emerg.) .....	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Farm Equipment (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	18,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Extension of Wall .....	9,489.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 70,489.86	\$ 61,000.00	\$153,500.00	\$ 82,000.00	\$ 82,000.00	\$164,000.00
<b>SANITARIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS</b>						
(Custer)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries & Maintenance .....	\$ 14,993.47	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
Same—(Standing Appropriation, Chap. 68, 1909) .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Heating Plant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pavilions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 19,993.47	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
<b>WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF INVEST.—</b>						
Per Diem & Expense .....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,000.00
<b>CONVEYANCE OF CONVICTS</b>						
1913 Deficiency (Emergency) .....	\$ 4,953.37	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 13,000.00
Total .....	\$ 4,953.37	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 13,238.40	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 13,000.00
<b>SOLDIERS' HOME—</b>						
Salaries .....	\$ 19,998.99	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 46,000.00
Maintenance .....	53,992.16	54,000.00	108,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	110,000.00
Expense & Per Diem Commissioners .....	1,457.40	1,800.00	3,600.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00
Repairs & Painting .....	998.83	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Smoke Stack (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	1,634.00	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 76,447.38	\$ 77,800.00	\$156,234.00	\$ 79,800.00	\$ 79,800.00	\$159,600.00

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	Expended 7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	APPROPRIATIONS			REQUESTS		
		7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
Ins. Tax—Deficiency (Emergency) .....	.....			\$ 405.28			\$ 376.86
Assessing Unorg. Counties (Emerg.).....	.....			\$ 1,444.66			
Same—Deficiency (Emergency) .....	.....				\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,206.24
Same—Regular .....	.....						\$ 3,000.00
Total .....	.....			\$ 1,444.66	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 5,206.24
Burial Soldiers and Sailors .....	\$ 1,455.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Same—Defic. (Emergency) .....	.....			50.00			100.00
Total .....	\$ 1,455.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,100.00
Fees—List of Taxable Lands .....	\$ 270.90	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,000.00
Emergency Re-building Fund (Stand- ing Appropriation, Chap. 72, 1913) .....	.....	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Glanders Indemnity (Standing Appro- priation, Chap. 163, 1911) .....	\$ 4,858.50	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			
Same—Deficiency (Emergency) .....	100.00	100.00		367.50	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Total .....	\$ 4,958.50	\$ 15,100.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,367.50	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Wolf Bounty (Standing Appropriation, Chap. 251, 1907) .....	\$ 12,952.98	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 26,000.00
Same—Deficiency (Emergency) .....	.....						78.00
Total .....	\$ 12,952.98	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 26,078.00
Firemen's Tournament (Standing Ap- propriation, Chap. 157, 1911) .....	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Cary Land Act (Standing Appropriation, Chap. 79, 1909) .....	.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,000.00
Refund—Auto License (Standing Appro- priation Chap. 21, 1915) .....	.....						
Organiz. New Counties (Emergency).....	.....			\$ 9,323.50			\$ 750.00

OFFICE OR INSTITUTION	EXPENDITURE		APPORTIONMENT		REQUESTS		
	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-15 to 6-30-1916	7-1-16 to 6-30-1917	Total 1915-1917	7-1-17 to 6-30-1918	7-1-18 to 6-30-1919	Total 1917-1919
Hanten, Personal Damages	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00	.....	\$ 400.00	.....	.....	.....
Deadwood Club, Deficiency	\$ 576.19	\$ 576.19	.....	576.19	.....	.....	.....
Refund Lease Money—Paterson (Emerg.)	.....	.....	.....	51.20	.....	.....	.....
Refund Exam. Fee, Bouza (Emergency)	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Land Show, Defic. (Emergency)	.....	.....	.....	150.21	.....	.....	.....
Crawford Portrait (emergency)	.....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....
Relief Stanley County (Emergency)	.....	.....	.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....
Monument on Capitol Gds.	.....	\$ 1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Dourline Indem. Defic. (Em.)	.....	.....	.....	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTALS	\$1,558,181.23	\$1,674,778.44	\$1,501,367.75	\$3,494,106.92	\$2,707,446.00	\$1,822,474.00	\$4,619,258.30
Including Emergency Appro.	.....	.....	.....	\$ 317,960.73	.....	.....	.....